BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

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" 6 months.....25 00
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JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1864.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at 7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R daily at 1 P M
" " N C R R " " 11 A M
Western, " " " " 11 A M
Augusta, " " " " 11 A M
Fayettiville, " " " " 9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at 12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at 11 A M
Summerville, Wednesdays at 5 P M
Leasburg, " at 12 M
Roxboro', " at 12 M
Eastern closes daily at 9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, at 9 A M
" " N C R R, at 9 P M
Western, " " at 9 P M
Augusta, " " at 9 P M
Fayettiville, at 12 ½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at 2 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays, at 6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays at 9 A M
Leasburg, Wednesdays at 1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at 1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 3 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861 by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14.—The "Whig" has received the "Herald" of the 11th.

Sherman telegraphs Halleck, dated Altoona 9th, that he reached Kenesaw on the 6th, just in time to witness at a distance the attack on Altoona. He anticipated an attack and ordered Corse from Rome with reinforcements. The attack was met and repulsed, the enemy losing two hundred dead and one thousand wounded and prisoners. Our loss over one hundred. The enemy captured a small garrison at Big Shanty and Ackworth and burned several miles of railroad. We have an abundance of provisions at Altoona and Atlanta. Hood moved back to Dallas.—Van Wert is watching him in case he tries to reach Kingston and Rome.

Atlanta is perfectly secure. Sheridan is at Woodstock. He has destroyed every thing in the way of provisions.—Grant has returned to Washington.

Gold 198¼.

Factory Destroyed.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 14.—The Factory of the Porcelain Company, at Karli, six miles from Augusta, was destroyed by fire last night.

FUNNY.—Miss Slidell, daughter of one of our commissioners in Europe, has married a rich banker, whose other wife had run off with another man. The romance runs:

The marriage of M. Erlanger, the banker, to Miss Slidell, is causing no small sensation. M. Erlanger being just divorced from M'lle. Odelle Lafittee, (Charles Lafitte's daughter,) and the divorced lady being about to enter the bonds of matrimony with the cause of the divorce, makes it the event of interest. One of those curious circumstances which can never happen but in France is the record of the incident which led to the divorce. The guilty party, being pursued by the offended husband, was, of course, struck with terror; but philosophy and contempt, had done much to mitigate the pursuer's wrath, and so, instead of "chastising the insolence," according to the fashion observed in novels, he placed his pocket-book into the hands of the fugitive exclaiming, "*Ah malheureux!* You have only taken ten thousand francs, and you are going to Rome! Knowing your fair companion well, I can safely say that such a paltry some as that will be devoured before you get to Marseilles. There is double the sum; this will enable you to go further off—to Naples perhaps, and I shall be the gainer, for you will be forced to stay there."—And with this consolatory speech the injured party coolly turned upon his heel and walked off. So goes the legend, at least.

WANTED,

I WISH TO PURCHASE ONE HYDRAULIC PRESS, from 3 to 800 tons capacity. A liberal price will be paid for one of suitable capacity. Address me at Petersburg, Va., Box 490, or Raleigh, N. C., care of W. R. RICHARDSON. WM. JOHNSON.
Oct 14-9t

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.
Oct 12-tf

Headquarters Cavalry Brigade,
September 24th, 1864.

ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THIS BRIgade are hereby authorized to act under the order given me by Gen. R. E. Lee, of date July 26th, 1864, to collect "all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians and other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States."

Company officers will require their men to report to them the names of all parties, in their respective localities, known to have such arms, equipments and accoutrements—especially McClellan Saddles and Sharp's Rifles; and if illegally held, whether claimed by capture, purchase or otherwise, they will seize them, if not voluntarily given up, and have them brought to their commands.

R. BARRINGER,
Oct 3-MAT2w Brig Gen. Comd'g.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Twenty cents for Rags.**—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1864 NO. 188.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

THE Junior North Carolina Reserves, at Weldon, have tendered their services to the Secretary of War for service in Virginia, should the emergency require their aid. The tender of these gallant boys is worthy of all praise.

SORGHUM Syrup has sold at auction, at Columbus, Ga., as low as $3.05 a gallon. What keeps it up to $15 here in Raleigh, when nearly every farmer in the county has some to sell?

A detachment of Capt. High's cavalry brought in a couple of deserters yesterday, and also a man on suspicion of harboring them. The three were turned over to the Provost Marshal.

PERSONS belonging to the first class of the Home Guard will remember that they march today, and be on hand at the time appointed.

YELLOW FEVER IN WILMINGTON.—The *Journal* of Thursday says:

It will be seen that His Honor the Mayor, has deemed it proper to lay before the citizens the notification made to him in his official capacity by Dr. Wm. J. Love, in regard to the occurrence of some cases of Yellow Fever in this place. In this course on the part of the Mayor, we fully concur. It is right that the people should know the exact truth.

We would remark, however, that this is already the 13th day of October—that the disease is not even approaching to an epidemic. That the deaths known to have taken place must have resulted from cases in which the disease was contracted before the recent cold change, and that, so far as we can learn, no cases of disease exist contracted since that change.

With the present cool, dry and bracing weather, the chance of the disease spreading or becoming epidemic is almost nothing. Of course every proper precaution should be used, and it might be just as well for those who can conveniently go out of town to go out of town, still there appears to us no earthly ground for panic or undue haste. While the weather holds as it is, we look for nothing serious. Of one thing our readers may be assured:—We will lay all the facts before them. Our policy is not, and never has been, one of concealment in cases of this kind.

We append the notification of the Mayor and Physician as to the existence of the fever:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, WILMINGTON N. C.,
October 13th, 1864

The Mayor deems it his duty to lay the following communication before the citizens, as it concerns a matter upon which they are entitled to have all the light it is in his power to afford them. In doing so, he takes occasion to express his hope and belief that, owing to the lateness of the season and the coolness of the weather, no great or rapid spread of the disease need be apprehended.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 12th, 1864.

SIR:—At 10 P M, yesterday, I last patient with yellow fever, and another at 8, A. M., to day.—A third case now has black vomit.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
W. J LOVE, M. D.

H JOHN DAWSON, Mayor, &c., &c.

MAN KILLED.—The Salisbury *Watchman* of Thursday says:

A Confederate convict, serving out his sentence of imprisonment and labor, named ——— Bailey, was shot and killed in this vicinity yesterday afternoon by one of the guard, named Wm. Hill. Baily, it is said, made excuse to isolate himself and Hill from a party of convicts and guards sent out to chop fire wood a short distance beyond the limits of town, and then sprang at Hill in an attempt to disarm him. He however failed in his attempt, and was shot, and killed almost instantly.

DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE LADY.—The *Standard* of yesterday says:

We are truly pained to announce the decease of Mrs. Mary Shepard, of this City, which took place at her residence on Wednesday last, at an advanced age. The long, and in many respects, eventful life of this distinguished lady can scarcely be alluded to in a very brief space. A gentleman well acquainted with her remarkable traits of character, has promised to furnish for our next issue an obituary in some degree calculated to do justice to her many virtues. Her life was checkered from its intimate relations with those who in former years have shed a lustre on the nation, as well as on our beloved State, and is, therefore, possessed of a degree of interest, attaching to but few persons of the present generation.

AFFAIRS BELOW KINSTON.—We learn that on Friday an expedition from the enemy's gunboats, at Newbern, consisting of about sixty men with two barges—one carrying a twenty-four pound howitzer and the other a 12 pound gun—attacked a portion of Capt. Jones, Co. G, 67th Regiment, then on picket at the mouth of Swift Creek, driving them back, and the Yankees succeeded in landing. Capt. Jones, who was with the balance of his company, some few miles distant, went immediately to their assistance, engaged the enemy and drove them to their gunboats, killing Capt. Gordon, U. S. Navy, commanding the expedition, and two men; and wounding two others, with no loss whatever on our side.

We also learn that on Wednesday last six wagons, teams and teamsters were employed in getting railroad iron from the Atlantic road, some distance below our lines, and hauling it to Kinston. The precaution had been taken of throwing pickets in advance of our wagons to guard against surprise. A company of Yankee cavalry came out from Newbern, on the Trent road, driving in our pickets at Noble's about twelve miles below Kinston. They then cut across the country to the Atlantic Railroad, falling on the rear of the wagons, upon which they dashed with great fury, thinking they were protected by but a small squadron of cavalry which alone was visible to them. In this they were disappointed. There was also a guard of infantry accompanying the wagons, which opened briskly on the marauding rascals who incontinently turned tail and ran for their lives at the first fire. No one hurt on either side.

Speaking of the rumored capture of Rome with three thousand negroes, the Charlottesville, Va., *Chronicle* brings up the subject of exchange and urges the exchange of negroes for our own troops held in Northern prisons. The *Chronicle* says:

We are without qualification for the recognition of the Federal colored troops, provided it will accomplish a general exchange. What do we do at present? What are we going to do with these three thousand Roman captives? Are they to be executed as being in rebellion against their masters? What have we ever done with our negro prisoners? We meet negro brigades on the field, have our own troops to receive their volleys, capture them (if it so happens,) and lose in the same battle, perhaps, an equal number of our own soldiers as prisoners. What do we do with the captured negroes? We profess to send them back to their masters; our own men remain absent from their commands, and captives in the hands of the enemy. Is this a profitable operation? Or would it be more profitable to send the negroes back to their commands, and recover our own men to theirs?—Which is worth the most—a negro returned to the corn field—or a veteran Confederate soldier returned to his company?

Here is just one of the most ridiculous things in the world. We imperil our whole cause (and cause infinite suffering to our sons and brothers) upon a mere piece of sentiment. The fact is in war, the belligerents are just going to employ just such troops as they choose—foreigners, Indians, Sepoys, Moors, or negroes. The Yankees will employ the negroes, if they can make any use of them; and we will employ the negroes, if we can make any use of them. We have hitherto considered that they could best be employed in agricultural production; the Yankees consider that such as they can get hold of, can best serve them in the army. If they had needed their services in the production of food, they would have put them to making corn. Each party has used them, and will use them, as it deems to its advantage. The whole continent is upturned, and the contending parties are going to impress every thing on it into their service.—This is the fact; and sublimated protests against it, are not going to stop it. The question is how to deal practically with the situation. Each party must consult its interest. If it is to the interest of the South to recognize the black regiments as soldiers—if they can make more by recognizing, than by pretending to ignore them—then it is a matter of plain sense, that they should so recognize them.—Can we make anything by such recognition?—We can get three thousand white soldiers, among the very bravest, for three thousand negroes.—We can by yielding the point, get back all of the prisoners, which the enemy hold—provided they do not say that they will not execute the cartel under any circumstances. We will return them an equal number of prisoners, inferior man for man, and many of them with expired terms of service. We would not only return the three thousand Roman negroes, but we would capture them again, and return them again, for three thousand more Confederate soldiers—and we would repeat the process as often as possible.

We have made a great fuss about this thing, and told the Yankees how terrible we would be upon them, if they armed our negroes, and sent them against us under white officers. We have talked about the "black flag;" and bound ourselves to hang the white officers (Sawyer and Flynn,) and we have never done the first thing. We suffer all the inconvenience of the thing and indulge in no vengeance.

It is time the farce was stopped—we want our soldiers. We would do more than exchange the negro troops; we would send on fifty thousand who were not troops for our fifty thousand absent men. We would do more; we would send on 100,000 for our 50,000 brave defenders.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pluriesy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
July 2[illegible] dtaw&w1m

Lincolnton, R. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro, J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. P. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, E Haynes.
Wilmington, Walker Meares
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt,
GEORGE W. DEEMS.
Goldsboro, N. C.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one or two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to
Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherina Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES, near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and main untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.
Oct 6-d4t&w2m* CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by Mrs. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bank Notes.
N. J. Treasury Notes.
Sept 22-tf W R. RICHARDSON & CO.

LEAD WANTED.

$1.50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES!

FANCY MADDER PRINTS
Bleached Shirtings, Unbleached do
White Jaconet, Checked do
Paper Cambric, Brown Hollands
Checked Ginghams, Huck Towels
An assortment of fine Bonnet Ribbons
Purple and Blue Velvet for Bonnets
Flowers for Bonnets and Hats
Belt Ribbon, Kid Gloves
Hoop Skirts, Corsets
Misses and Ladies Leghorn Hats
Ladies and Misses White & Blk Lisle Gloves
Mixed Half Hose, Merino do
Ladies White Hose
Linnen Handkerchiefs, Cotton do
Dressing and Fine Combs
Misses Round Combs
Spool Thread (all colors and Nos.)
White and Black Flax Thread
Boot and Shoe Webbing
Ladies and Misses' Gaiters
Gents' fine Boots and Shoes
Mason's Shoe Blacking
Mason's Best Washing Soap
Hat Bands and Binding
Caps, Neck Ties and Suspenders
Paper and Linnen Shirt Collars
Tooth and Hair Brushes
Stationary, Water Buckets
Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco
Best Rappadee Snuff
Black Pepper, Spice
Superior Brow Sugar
Best Rio Coffee
Soda, Salt
Flour, Meal, Corn, Bacon, &c., &c.

A general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries always on hand at CORNER OF FAYETTEVILL AND MARKET SQUARE.
Raleigh, Oct 7-d1 w J. KINSEY & WARE.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER 1864, IT being Tuesday, I will, as Executor of Wm. Holloway, decd., sell on a credit of twelve months, to be paid in the notes of solvent Banks of North Carolina, all the crop of wheat, corn and oats, some fine horses, cattle and hogs—two wagons, carts, blacksmiths tools, &c., &c.

On the same day and upon the same terms I will rent two good plantations. They are situated about nine miles northwest of Raleigh.

Bond and approved security will be required of purchasers and renters. SOL. WIGGINS,
Oct 10-d1wpd. Executor.

TO BOYS.

THREE OR FOUR SMART, INTELLIGENT BOYS can make money by selling the Paceanns on the streets, at the depots and on the cars. Apply at
Oct 10—tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly *Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF SHORT LINES, OR LESS,

One day	$2 00	One week	$10 00
Two days	4 00	Two weeks	16 00
Three days	6 00	Three weeks	24 00
Four days	8 00	One month	32 00
Five days	10 00	Two months	44 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

PLANTATION OF 1,196 ACRES
OF
FOR SALE,

SITUATED TWELVE MILES FROM CARY'S depot, in Stanley county, adjoining Cabarrus county. As a grain country the reputation of this section is well known, not only for corn, but wheat, oats and tobacco, which makes the land very valuable. There is on the premises two small houses, &c. Nearly all the land is cleared. Apply to DR. W. H. MILLER,
Oct 6-d10t Raleigh, N. C.
Confederate copy.

FOR SALE.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF WAKE IN SUMS to suit purchasers.
Oct 4-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL.
Sept 26-tf MILLER & RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at J. M. TOWLES'.
Sept 23-tf

FOR SALE

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. Also new N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds.
Sept. 10-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE,

N. C. COUPONS OF OLD 6 PER CENT. BONDS. Bullion and Coin. Confederate Bonds.
Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY A Progress office. Sept 19-tf

FOR SALE.

TEN SHARES OF STOCK IN BANK OF CAPE Fear.
Sept 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Bleaching and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVer, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new rail fencing on locust posts. 4,675 bushels of corn were gathered from 38 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pasturage. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cotta, residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed cornerib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S. C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 15 head, and my sheep of about 90 head.

I have a considerable lot of timber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $300,000 for the land negroes, stock, farming tools, lumber, &c., or will sell separately.
Aug 30-tf

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THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

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Sept 30-tf

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DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall henceforth mark a cross (X) on the margin of the paper when the time paid for by them, is nearly out; and if the cross is repeated, their paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money in time to renew it.

OUR DAILY PRESS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, established the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

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To any person sending us *five* subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

Changing Words.

The following extract of a private letter to the Editor from a Minister of the Gospel of high character is in strange contrast with the uncalled for attempts that have been made in a religious newspaper to blast our character and destroy us politically and socially. But we cheerfully and patiently abide our time, confident that our record will meet the approval of the virtuous and the good everywhere. Our clerical friend says:

"By the cross mark I discover my subscription to the "Progress" has expired. I had thought for some time past that I would be obliged to discontinue partly for the want of means. My charge is composed chiefly of poor people, the male portion of which have nearly all been called out, leaving the poor women and children to struggle as best they can for a scanty living. From such a people, of course, I could not expect nor would I visit more than a bare subsistence for myself and family. But your paper is such a source of comfort—such a "voice you see," that I have finally concluded to strain a point and renew my subscription. I highly approve your course. Your boldness in maintaining the civil over the military authority, and your earnest greetings for peace meet with my most decided approbation. May the God of heaven protect you, Gentlemen, O dear sir, continue to "cry aloud and spare not" that the crimson stream of human blood may be stayed and the dove celestial peace again spread her wings."

This is from a minister who is not only free from the taint of speculation himself, but he does not feel that he is under obligations to defend speculators and extortioners, and oppressors of the poor, because they belong to his denomination. We shall endeavor to continue to deserve his good opinion.

We have alluded to the proposition made by some of the leading Administration papers of the country relative to the employment of negroes as soldiers in our armies, and entered our protest against it, but madness seems to rule the hour and we doubt not but the employment of negroes in the army will be brought forward as an Administration measure when Congress meets. We are strengthened in this impression because the *Sentinel*, Mr. Davis' Richmond organ, favors the measure. That paper says:

"We do not forget, however, that there is another source to which the Yankees look for reinforcements, and on which they build large calculations. We mean the negroes. Indeed, Mr. Lincoln openly admits that take away this help, and he has no chance of success. He and his cohorts even affirm that they have at this time, two hundred thousand sons of Africa in his military service. This is manifestly untrue. Where are they? Grant's and Sheridan's and Sherman's armies, all united, would not amount to two hundred thousand men. But our enemies do not remember one thing. They do not remember that, as President Davis says, we are fighting not for slavery, but for independence. We would sooner sacrifice slavery a thousand times than be conquered by the Yankees and then have it enthralled by them. If it becomes necessary we can enlist the negro element on our own side. We can make all the offers that the Yankees can, and some that they cannot. We are far more considerate for our domestics than our inhuman enemies. We have not desired to involve them in our wars.—Save for our tenderness for them, we could long ago have used them to far better purpose than the Yankees ever can. If necessity should ever oblige us to lay aside our scruples, upon our enemies will be all the blame before God and man."

At first we were fighting to maintain slavery, but now it is gravely proposed to free the slaves and ask them to take up arms to keep us from being enslaved. The white man who owned no slaves was satisfied with the amount of liberty he enjoyed and the independence he had before the war commenced, but now it is proposed that he fight beside the negro to get that which he already had.

We learn that Gov. Vance left in the half-past one o'clock train yesterday, for Augusta. Speculations as to the object of the convocation of Governors are various. Some suppose it is to consult as to the propriety of putting the State officers in the field, some think it refers to the employment of slaves as soldiers, while others again infer that they are summoned to some kind of peace meeting love-feast gotten up by old Joe Brown. Unless the assemblage looks to steps for immediate negotiations for peace, we are indifferent, as further consultations to carry on the war will only continue to exhaust and ruin us. The only thing that can save the South is an early peace.

All the Yankee prisoners in Richmond with the exception of about six hundred have been sent South.

WAR NEWS.

Georgia.

A correspondent writing from Kingston the 9th says:

"Both armies lie heavily on at the Front. As events often occur in connection with this, at present bustling little village, the faces of the eager crowds of citizens and soldiers (en route for their commands in the field) go up like the mercury of a thermometer. There is nothing of a dispiriting nature now—reverse and retreat are obsolete words, and are expunged I trust at least from our western military lexicon. The left wing of our army under the intrepid Stewart struck the State Railroad at Big Shanty at 11 o'clock on Monday last, capturing several trains and a small number of prisoners. The order to tear up and destroy the road *ad libitum* was received by our infantry with yells, and it being considered the first infantry railroad raid they seemed determined to set its example to the cavalry which would not soon be forgotten.

Muskets, ammunition, blankets, and everything which could impede them in the novel enterprise were thrown aside as they pitched in with a will and mind upon the rails and cross ties.

The rails were torn up and conveyed off a short distance, and so bent and distorted by the huge fires built around, as to render them effectually useless. The cross ties were piled and set fire to also, until not a vestige remained—and thus the work was going steadily on towards Acworth and Altoona up to the last accounts we had of their operations. Besides this, and to render the work of destruction more complete, spades and shovels were brought into requisition and every cut and embankment which the corps came to was dug down and leveled cleverly to its primitive state. Such complete destruction of a railroad has not taken place since the firing of the first gun at Sumpter.

The whole infantry force of Hood's army are jubilant at the success of their confreres in their maiden railroad operations. Hardee's old corps, under Cheatham, were within four miles of the railroad at last accounts, and I have learned from an officer just down from the army, that our signal corps had planted a station at the Military Institute, just outside of Marietta.

Our army had not yet taken possession of Kenesaw Mountain, but could do so any moment they were so disposed.

Wheeler is reported to be at Etowah and to have burned the bridge over the river—but this needs confirmation. We know that he is in that vicinity, however and are expecting hourly to hear that he has accomplished something upon the road.

There is said to be but a small amount of supplies in Marietta, the principle depot between Atlanta and Chattanooga being at Cartersville, which is defended by quite a formidable chain of earthworks and stockades, inside of which is cooped up a brigade of Yankees.

A squad of Lewis' Kentucky cavalry at Fairburn, on a reconnoissance yesterday, captured a couple Yankee prisoners, and brought them here this afternoon.

These prisoners who are Kentuckians, state that the troops which had been stationed in and around East Point, consisting of the 15th, 16th and 17th corps, under Howard, had left the day before for some point north of the city. We may hear of them soon. These prisoners report that while our forces were at Palmetto two Yankee corps, supposed to be 4th and 5th, left Atlanta for some point North.

If such is the case, and I have no doubt Gen. Hood was aware of the fact when he alluded in his address to the depletion of Sherman's army, we can show as good a front as Sherman.

There are no yankees now between this point and Atlanta.

Rome Not Captured.

The muddling process goes on in Georgia, and confusion grows worse confounded continually. The Macon *Telegraph* of the 11th says:

We learn from a gentleman who left Rome on Wednesday last, that the city was then in the possession of the yankees. The report that Wheeler captured the place on Tuesday was therefore incorrect. Our informant thinks the garrison consisted of about 4000 men—none of whom were negroes. The "capture of Rome" is one of the numerous "*canards*" which are flying about everywhere.

News Prohibited.

The *Telegraph* says that Gen. Hood has issued an order that no news be sent beyond his lines for the present.

Sherman Reported captured.

A Macon paper says:

It is rumored on the street, that Forrest has captured Sherman, who was returning from Washington City. If this be true, the Army of the Cumberland will be in a bad way—McPherson dead and Sherman captured—with the brains knocked out and the head cut off, what can the body do!

Petersburg.

The *Express* of Thursday has the following concerning operations along the line in front of that city:

All Tuesday night, we learn from the best authority, the enemy was busily engaged in moving forces across his pontoon bridges, to the North side of James River. This, taken in connection with the demonstration from Bermuda Hundreds yesterday, looks as though hot work were intended on the North side shortly. Reinforcements to that point are drawn at the expense of three corps stationed in front of Petersburg.

The rapid discharge of musketry, followed by the almost deafening reports of cannon, which occurred on our centre late night before last, arose from a false alarm among our pickets. The alarm was also taken up by the enemy, who responded to the fire, and though the musketry was of short duration, the cannonading was kept up for an hour or more. Many persons in the city believed that an engagement had commenced, and rumors were even afloat yesterday morning that the enemy had charged our skirmish line and been repulsed.

The heaviest mortar shelling of the siege occurred on Tuesday night, and the sight was really sublime to behold. For the space of several hours, the eastern heavens seemed ablaze with [illegible] shooting athwart the horizon in almost countless numbers and unsurpassed beauty. The enemy may learn the lesson wanting, that experience by our own weapons them in suppressing firing. Indeed, all are heartened that the shells thrown from our mortars fall with the most startling precision.

On Tuesday night as shell after shell descended from the dizzy height to which it had risen into the trenches of the enemy, our men would give vent to cheers which strangely enlivened the scene.

We understand that the hospitals, wagon camps and other places connected with the army here, are being rigidly inspected, and all able-bodied men required to report to the front. Disabled men and negroes will assume their places.

The reported capture of Gen. Hampton and Staff, which was circulated here some days since, has, we see, gained credence in the South. The event is noticed in several Southern journals as scarcely admitting of a doubt. We are glad to be able to inform the Confederacy that General Hampton and Staff are not captured, but safe in their appropriate places. We cannot afford to lose them yet.

Richmond.

The *Examiner* of Thursday speculates as follows concerning the situation:

Certain movements on the enemy's lines before Richmond on Tuesday give rise to the belief among some of our officers that the Yankees perhaps meditated an attack yesterday. The day, however, passed off without such an event. We think it scarcely likely the enemy will attempt anything on the north side until Butler's canal shall have been completed. It, therefore, is a matter of much interest to know how this work progresses, but it is difficult to obtain any facts in relation to it. The general impression, however, is that it draws near completion. Our batteries shell the working parties engaged upon it daily, and, no doubt, somewhat retard their operations; but not, we imagine, materially. It is a prodigious undertaking, and, if a success, will stand unrivalled in magnitude in the catalogue of military ditching in modern times.

The Yankees have for a week been keeping quiet on the Darbytown road; but they are still there. The extreme right of Grant's line rests upon Atlee's farm, which is on the Darbytown road, five miles from the southwestern outskirts of the city. This point is the nearest to the city that the Yankees hold. Hence their liner tends southwest to Fort Harrison. Along this line the hostile forces are everywhere in sight of each other, and in some places are not three hundred yards a part. The opposing pickets, among whom there exists a tacit truce, to the extent of not firing upon one another, are within speaking distance, and they not unfrequently, by accident walk into the hostile lines. We may mention in this connection that the Yankee commander at Fort Harrison on Tuesday sent word that he had Messrs. McRae and Henley of the Department Battalion, as prisoners. It will be recollected that these gentlemen strayed into the Yankee lines while returning from picket last Monday morning. When they caught Mr. McRae the Yankees must have thought they had gotten hold of a queer looking soldier, as he was dressed, not in the uniform of the battalion, but in a black suit, with black dress hat and swallow-tailed coat.

From Fort Harrison to Deep Bottom, four miles down the river, the enemy have already one line of entrenchments, and they are now engaged in erecting at intervals along the same line three powerful redoubts. Their working parties can be seen by our troops, and our batteries could put a stop to their operations if it was thought desirable.

The throwing up of all this earth argues weakness and want of confidence on the part of our adversary. If Grant had now anything like the army, either in point of numbers or morale, with which he crossed the Rapid Ann last May, the pick and shovel would be less used by him.

From Northern accounts, published elsewhere, we learn that Beast Butler was in command of the army of the Potomac when our troops gave Kautz and Birney such a trouncing last Friday. It is amusing to see how the old creature tries to make a Yankee victory out of the affair.

All is quiet at Petersburg. Last Thursday, Friday and Saturday our cavalry on the Vaugan road south of the town had repeated sharp skirmishing with the enemy, in each of which we gained the advantage and captured some prisoners.

The Yankees are as far from the Southside road as ever they were. It is curious that they are now extending their lines for a long distance southward, parallel with the Weldon railroad, instead of westward, towards the Southside road. It is uncertain whether this is done with a view to get around our flank, or simply for the purpose of causing Lee to stretch his confronting line as far as possible from his main body.—Probably the last is their motive.

We learn that the recent call for Home Guards, and the order of putting detailed men in the field, has caused a number of persons—men of wealth and hitherto clamorous for war—to advance on the enemy's lines, for the purpose it is supposed of reaching the promised land beyond. These are the representatives of a large class who want the war to go on, provided others are to do the fighting; but as soon as they are called for they are subjugated, and frequently absent without leave.

Great blessings and many advantages attend our blockade operations, among which we may mention the ravages of yellow fever in Charleston and Wilmington. The disease was brought in by blockaders at both places.

Who is the "Invisible Man?"—The *leader* Editor of Gov. Vance's newspaper.

Pursuit of knowledge under difficulties—The efforts of the *Confederate* to ascertain the individuality of the person who writes the *heavy* articles that appear in the *Conservative*.

Fort Harrison now held by the enemy, is about four miles and a half from the corporate limits of Richmond and one mile and a half from our intermediate line of defence.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

The following summary is from the *Herald* of the 10th:

The Fight of the 7th.

I reserved you in my dispatch of last night that we had no apprehension or fear of any movement Lee might make to dislodge us from the position we have occupied for a week past. He has made the attempt to-day, and has failed most signally.—With a single division of this corps, and co-operation of four or five batteries of light artillery, we have overcome a tendency to panic caused by the stampeding of the cavalry that covered our flanks, and repulsed a most determined assault made by eight brigades of rebel infantry and one of cavalry, commanded by the rebel chieftain Lee in person, and sent them flying back to Richmond, leaving large numbers of their killed and some wounded in our possession; have captured nearly two hundred prisoners, and in addition to holding the line we occupied this morning have advanced our infantry to the point on the Central road formerly held by the cavalry. It has been a glorious day's work, and one deserving of prominent mention.

First Movement of the Confederates.

Field's division of rebel infantry, consisting of four brigades, with Geary's cavalry brigade, moved out of Richmond at an early hour last evening on York river turnpike. They marched all night, as we well knew they would, and by a circuitous route fell upon Kautz's division of cavalry on the Central road at daylight, or a little after, this morning. Hoke's division, of equal strength with Field's, moved out from the rebel line of works immediately beyond the right of our infantry line and advanced down the Central road.

First Expectations.

The first idea of this movement entertained on our side was that it was designed to strike at the New Market heights, and, advancing up the New Market road, strikes us in the rear. At that time we knew nothing of the movements of Hoke's division.

The Subsequent Developments

of their plans show this to have been an erroneous idea. Field moved out on the York river turnpike only far enough to pass around the right flank of Kautz's cavalry and then struck across the country to the Central road, and moved up that thoroughfare against the cavalry. It was their design, as prisoners inform us, for Hoke to move down that road simultaneously, the two commands to meet behind Kautz's picket line, and so cut them off. Fortunately, Hoke was two hours behind time in making this movement, and so the scheme failed.

Gen. Kautz engages the Enemy.

Kautz, discovering only the movement of Field's column, pitched into it, taking the chances of a battle of cavalry against infantry. He had with him two batteries of horse artillery.—These were brought into play and were handled efficiently, and for nearly two hours the rebels were held in check, during which time our cavalry made one or two spirited charges. The rebel cavalry under Geary also figured in this extensive skirmishing.

The Enemy Masses.

Finally the enemy massed his infantry to charge upon the cavalry. Kautz supposing the massed forces to be dismounted cavalry, dismounted a portion of his men to meet the charge. The rebels came on with their usual yell, and very quickly showed themselves masters of the field.

The Cavalry Forced Back.

Kautz's men were put to confusion and broke in the wildest disorder. At the same time the announcement was received of Hoke's advance, which increased the panic and caused a disgraceful stampede. Men, horses, wagons, &c., started for the rear at a fearful pace.

The Main Attack

fell upon the Second, or central brigade, the brigades on either flank being lightly engaged.—The Second is about half armed with Spencer's repeating carbines, and had a strong skirmish line, composed wholly of men with this weapon, thrown well out to the front. These lay concealed behind a thicket of underbrush until the enemy was in close range; then suddenly rising they poured volley after volley with great steadiness into the rebel lines, causing a momentary halt. But again the line advanced, and our skirmishers, having exhausted their carbines, steadily gave way to the rear, and uncovered the main line of battle. Here were more carbineers, and more men who understood using the terribly destructive weapon.

The Action Becomes General.

The action now became intensely hot. The woods were filled with a continuous rear of musketry and the savage work of butchery was going on with marked rapidity.

The Rebels Driven Back.

The rebels were obstinate and determined; but, finding that they could not drive our men from their position, finally gave way and retired in confusion. The battle had lasted about half an hour, but during that short space of time over one thousand of the rebels left their bones to enrich the sacred soil.

Yankee Losses.

Our own losses in killed, wounded and missing were a trifle over a hundred. It was the cheapest victory ever won on a battle field.

From Sheridan.

The *Herald* says:

A victory by Sheridan over Longstreet, who has recently superseded Early in command of the rebel forces in the Shenandoah Valley, is reported from Washington; but nothing definite in relation to it, nor any particulars are given. Sheridan's army was still at Harrisonburg on Friday last, and was receiving supplies regularly from Martinsburg, despite the hordes of guerillas in the Valley. General Emory, who commands the Nineteenth corps, has written a letter in reply to the charges made against the conduct of his command at the battle of Opequan Creek on the 19th ult.

Yankee Account of the Saltville Affair.

The *Herald* publishes a telegram from Cincinati, in which the legira of Burbridge from Southwestern Virginia is converted into a successful raid:

Cincinnati, Oct. 9, 1864

Gen. Burbridge, with 2500 mounted infantry attacked Saltville, in Southwestern Virginia, where some extensive saltworks are located, and carried two redoubts, capturing 150 prisoners, besides a large number of horses, mules, cattle, &c.

Our loss was small. Col. Mason, of the 11th Michigan, was killed, and Col. Hanson, acting brigadier general, was wounded.

Finding the place strongly fortified and defended by a large force and w Breckenridge and Echols, General Burbridge withdrew during the night, leaving his wounded. The rebels pursued for about eight miles.

The Herald on The Situation.

The oversanguine *Herald*, who becomes elated at the slightest announcement of manufactured and organized success of the Yankee army, has got spry over President Davis' Macon speech and what it styles the "whimsically mixed song" of the Richmond press. Of course, all these things, in the opinion of the *Herald*, proves that the rebellion is in its dying throes. It says:

Our latest advices from Richmond present a more dismal picture of the desperate extremities of the rebel Confederacy than was given to the world the other day by Jeff. Davis in his doleful harangue at Macon, Ga., and Jeff's disclosures of his melancholy condition were sufficient to convice the thinking world that he has seen the fatal handwriting on the wall. His confession that two-thirds of his enlisted fighting men were deserters or stragglers, absent without leave, settled the question; but when it is proposed at Richmond to meet on the basis of emancipation, we see the enemy driven to the pirate's last resort, of blowing up his own ship to escape capture.

The Macon speech of Davis, the furious but impotent efforts of Hood to extricate himself from Sherman, the still more desperate but equally futile efforts of Lee, right and left, to break through the tightening coils of Grant, are convincing evidences that the rebellion is in its dying struggles. But, if further evidence be demanded, we think that, to satisfy the most skeptical copperhead, we have only to point to the proposition of the Richmond *Enquirer* to make a last effort to save the "Confederacy" by tearing away the foundation upon which it stands.

New York Gold Market.

The *Herald*, in its weekly financial report says:

The advance in gold, which carried it to 206 on Friday, was afterwards partially lost, and the quotation on Saturday, at half-past four p. m. was 197½ from which it submitted to a fractional decline at the Evening Exchange, the tendency of the market being downward.

LITTLE GRAVES.

Wandering slowly along the street, on a bright and beautiful moonlight night, we came opposite one of our churches, and in the corner of the yard and near the side walk, we saw five little graves recently made. Little Minnie and four companions lay side by side. A lovely and pensive feeling was already resting upon us, and was rather a relief to linger for a short season for meditation as we looked upon the little mounds. Before us was the house of God, all quiet and silent in and around it. In one or two adjacent dwellings lights were burning, and now and then a soldier passed hurriedly along the side walk, and then there would come rumbling along a heavy army wagon or an ambulance, in which perchance some sick or wounded man lay, condoling his situation, as his mind ran away to his own sweet home and the dear ones there who would so gladly administer to his sufferings were he there. It was to us a solemn place; a solemn season, a fit place for meditation and the cultivation of pure thoughts. Here, we thought, in this quiet corner, lies the sweet joys of five fond mothers. Around this spot their hearts' warmest affection still hover, and to it their minds turn as a truly sacred place. Here these mothers come and strew sweet flowers. See before us some of these flowers are faded, some almost decayed, while others are fresh as though they had just been gathered. These flowers tell how sacred is the spot, and teach a lesson of tenderness and love. Unfeeling must be the heart that can pause and consider at such a spot, and not feel holy emotions rising up in his bosom. It is the place to nurture and bring into active exercis the finer feelings of our nature. Before us not only lies the hopes, the love and cherished treasures of devoted mothers, but here is a lesson of life begun and ended, without sin, without a stain, and pure, spotless, beautiful and lovely. Shall we mourn their departure? Is there not a voice speaking from the Heaven in tones of love and tenderness saying, "Suffer the little children to come unto me—for such is of the Kingdom of Heaven?" Have not the bereaved parents leaned forward to catch the heavenly accents? Do they not fall upon the ear sweeter and sweeter still? How the mind soars away to the bright world above, now the home of the dear little ones! Here sleeps their little bodies, but their pure immortal spirits have entered the heavenly city above. They are five little angels now. The hearts of fond mothers, may swell with emotion as they look upon their little graves, in their regular visits, and as they strew flowers upon them, but here their aspirations and desires to dwell in that better and brighter country, which the dear children now inhabit, must be increased and heightened at every visit.

Such were our reflections as we stood and looked upon the home of little Minnie and her four companions. And now, alone in our room, loved ones far away, we sit down to record our impressions, and may print them for the eyes of others who, like us, may feel a sort of reverence for little graves.—*Christian Sun.*

Sending them Home.—The *Examiner* says:

Several hundred Yankee deserters, who have been for some time held at Salisbury, N. C., were received in Richmond again yesterday, for the purpose of being sent through the Confederate lines to their native States, under the recent order of the Government. One of the deserters was lost in *transitu*, but he came on promptly, and reported at headquarters.

Sixty-nine Yankee prisoners, who had been working on the fortifications at Danville, escaped from the guard who had them in charge on Monday last.

The next session of the Confederate Congress will commence on the 7th of November, three weeks from next Monday.

Bishop Andrews has given notice that the next Conference of the M. E. Church, heretofore appointed to be held at Mobile, will be held at Tuscaloosa, on the 23d of November.

MARRIED,

On the 13th inst., by Haywood Griffin, Esqr., at the residence of Leroy Jordan, Mr. CASWELL ANDREWS to Miss ELIZABETH ELLEN, all of this County.